

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON HENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX.—No. 338

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE ORIGIN OF THE
TUBS.—SCHOLARSHIP.—THE BOY WITH THE AUGER HAIR.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—CAPTAIN OF THE
WAGON.—POCAHONTAS.WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EVERETT'S FRIENDS.—
TODD.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—PEARL—WANDER-
ING MINSTREL.—KING AND FREEDOM.MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN: OR,
THE WILLOW WEDDING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—MACBETH.

HARVARD'S NEW MUSEUM, 339 and 341 Broadway.—
LIVING STATUES.—CHILDREN OF OTTAWA. Open Day and
Evening.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE BAYERN VOCAL
AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—MILK PAPA.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—HARRIS,
THE FRIEDSHUTTER.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—OLD
TOWN, ROCKS.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 314 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE RABBIT FAMILY.—JULIEN
CONCERT.—DIXIE'S LAND, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 352 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—
THE DYING SOLDIER.TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—SING-
ING, DANCING, BELLEROSSES, &c.—EL NINO EDDIE.—DORRIS
JUNIOR, &c.AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 446 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS.—JULIEN, THE FRIEDSHUTTER, &c.—
MILK PAPA.BLITZ HALL, 720 Broadway.—PALACE OF IL-
LUSIONS.—INTERLUDE.—LEARNED CASANOVA.—VINTROQUIN, &c.VANDERBILT'S MUSEUM, 60 Broadway.—MOVING PA-
PER.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JEFF. DAVIS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, Sept. 15, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily
Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Year Ending
May 1, 1865.

Name of Paper.

HERALD.....\$1,095,000

Times.....368,150

Tribune.....252,000

Evening Post.....169,427

World.....100,000

Sun.....151,079

Express.....90,548

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....\$71,339

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Wirz court martial yesterday, but was com-
pelled to again adjourn without transacting any business,
owing to the continued illness of the accused. The
surgeon of the Old Capitol Prison stated that Wirz's con-
dition had somewhat improved, but that he was still un-
able to leave his room. Mr. Baker, one of his counsel,
stated that he had visited the prisoner on the previous day,
and found his system prostrated and his mind ap-
parently deranged. He had little control of his limbs,
and seemed like a man broken up. Mr. Baker testified to
the good treatment Wirz has received during his con-
finement. The court adjourned until next Monday.

EUROPE.

Two days later advices from Europe were brought by
the steamer Asia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday.
The mails by the Asia will probably reach this city to-
morrow evening.

The officers of the French fleet, having been fed and
fired to their hearts' content, at Portsmouth, and the
admiration of both nations having contemplated them,
lives on their mutual good feeling, and good feeling,
the international rivalry show had terminated. The Eng-
lish press considers the demonstration a memorable
episode in the history of the world.

Feminism in Ireland continued to attract attention
and cause alarm, and the garrisons in the south of the
country, where the strongest manifestations had taken
place, were being strengthened.

No signs of flagging were apparent in the preparations
for the renewed attempt to lay an Atlantic cable in the
spring. The Telegraph Maintenance Company's contract
for making a new cable and completing the old one had
been accepted, the work was being carried on with in-
creased care, and Captain Anderson and the Great Eastern
had been chartered for five years' services in cable
laying.

Advices from the River Plate, South America, state that
hostilities between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic
had been retarded, but that active preparations were in
progress for a renewal of the war on the most formidable
scale.

The value of all securities remained almost unchanged
on the London Stock Exchange. United States Treas-
ury bonds were quoted at 69 on the 23d inst.

THE NEWS.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met
at Worcester yesterday, and was largely attended.
Senator Sumner was chosen presiding officer, and on
taking the chair addressed the assembly in a speech of
considerable length, maintaining that the rebellion and
slavery are not yet ended, and will not be till the em-
ancipated negroes of the South are placed on an equality
before the law with those who were formerly their mas-
ters. Colonel Alexander H. Bullock and Hon. William
Chaffin were unanimously nominated for Governor and
Lieutenant Governor respectively. The resolutions
adopted express the utmost confidence in President
Johnson, pledge his support in his efforts to restore
order in the South, and agree with his asserting
that treason is the greatest of crimes, and must be
punished; call for vigor and vigilance in dealing
with the States lately in rebellion and the extinction of
every trace of slavery; maintain that the Southern peo-
ple cannot be safely entrusted with their civil govern-
ment or allowed representation in Congress till by
amendments to their State constitutions they shall have
prohibited slavery; assert that neither Southern men
who tried to destroy the nation by arms, nor Northern
men who declared the war for its maintenance a failure
and called for its immediate cessation, are the proper
persons to be trusted with authority; and, while avoid-
ing a declaration in favor of extending the ballot to the
negroes of the South, say that no test can be made which
will deny it to those of them who have borne arms in
defense of the republic and grant it to rebel soldiers and
traitorous politicians.

The Alabama reconstruction convention assembled at
Montgomery on Tuesday last, there being present thirty-
two delegates. The members were sworn in by Pres-
idential Governor Parsons, and an organization was
effected, but no other business was transacted. Ex-United
States Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick was chosen perma-
nent chairman by acclamation. He was one of the South-
erners who withdrew from the national Senate when
their States seceded, or pretended to secede. The ma-
jority of the members of the convention claim to have
been original Union men, and all of them are anxious to
get their State under civil government as soon as possible.

The South Carolina State Convention assembled at
Columbia on Wednesday of this week, there being in
attendance one hundred members. The dispatch states
that Governor Perry's address strongly endorses the Pres-
ident's reconstruction policy, and that resolutions ex-
pressive of dissatisfaction with it, which were introduced,
received but few votes, and were laid on the table.

Three-fourths of the returns of the Maine State elec-
tion on Monday last have been received. Though the
vote is unusually much less than last year, the
Republican majority is somewhat increased. It is thought
that the majority of Congress, the Republican candidate for
Governor, will be about twenty thousand, against nine-
teen thousand last year.

In the council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on Wednes-
day, the government's stipulations for a treaty of am-
nesty, peace and friendship with the various tribes of
Indians who were allies of the rebels were submitted to

their delegates, and they were given until to-day to ex-
amine them and decide as to their acceptance.

A curious habeas corpus case came up before Judge
Barnard yesterday morning. The petitioner was a Miss
Lizzie Wolf, who represented that she was recently mar-
ried to one Jacob Wolf, son of Simon Wolf, and that her
husband had been taken away from her cruelly by the
"hard hearted parson." The father, in his return, denied
this charge, and the case was set down for to-day for
further hearing.

John Phillips was yesterday examined before United
States Commissioner Betts, charged with attempting to
pass a counterfeit fifty cent currency stamp upon James
McElroy, a conductor on one of the Third Avenue cars.
When detected, as alleged, defendant broke from the
conductor, who strove to detain him, and ran off, pur-
sued by McElroy and a policeman. After an exciting
chase, during which the officer three times struck the
runaway with his locust, and each time drew blood, the
capture was effected, and the defendant brought to the
court house. It was testified that in his flight the ac-
cused threw away a bundle of counterfeit fifty cent
stamps.

Upon this evidence he was committed for trial.
An application for the custody of Cordelia O. Files,
daughter of John H. and Eliza Files, was made by the
mother before Judge Barnard, at Chambers, yesterday
morning. The petition represented that the child was
restrained of her freedom by the father, from whom the
wife has been separated for some time, owing to incompa-
tibility of tempers. The respondent set forth that he
was entitled by law to custody of the child, and, as her
legal guardian, desired to place her at a suitable country
boarding school, some distance from the city. The
counsel for petitioner opposed this, on the ground that
there were many proper schools in the city, and that the
wife would be unable to visit her child in the country, as
she (the wife) was employed in a city store, and could
not neglect said business. The judge, however, decided
in favor of the father, and ordered respondent's counsel
to select a proper country boarding school.

Patrick Parley, a lad who was found guilty a short
time since, in the Court of Special Sessions, of petit
larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge, was dis-
charged from custody yesterday on the application of
his mother, in the form of a writ of habeas corpus, be-
fore Judge McCann, of the Superior Court. The ground
of the boy's discharge was an informality in the manner
of his trial at the time of his commitment.

The cases of Edward B. Ketchum, the alleged gold
cheat forger, and Henry B. Jenkins, the alleged default-
ing teller of the Phoenix Bank, as well as the individuals
themselves, made their appearance yesterday in the
Court of General Sessions. Ketchum and Jenkins were
charged the former upon twelve indictments for for-
gery, and the latter on two indictments for embezzle-
ment and grand larceny. Judge Allen appeared as
counsel for Ketchum and ex-Judge Stuart for Jenkins.
The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and District Attorney
Hall set down the cases for trial at the October term.
The following other cases were disposed of by the
Court:—Wm. Van Brunt and John Myers were acquitted
of a charge of burglariously entering the Roosevelt street
ferry saloon and stealing from it twenty dollars. Joseph
Cohen, jointly indicted with Harris Goldstein, was con-
victed of grand larceny, having in his possession seven-
teen pieces of umbrella gingham, the proceeds of a
palimony committed upon the premises of Nathaniel B.
Falconer & Co., on the 25th of last February. Cohen
was remanded for sentence.

At a special meeting last evening the Board of Fire
Commissioners organized two new engine companies—
one in West Tenth street, and the other in West Seven-
teenth street; authorized committee to receive proposals
for thirty thousand feet of hose; granted use of several
houses for polling purposes; also the use of a house to
the Croton Board for offices; discharged some officers,
and disposed of resignation and other matters.

The comprehensive, graphic, humorous and witty cor-
respondence which we give this morning, descriptive of
the tour of inspection and pleasure from New York
westward through this country of the great European
capitalists, will be found most entertaining and in-
structive reading. It embraces a full account of their
journey hence as far as Columbus, Ohio, including the
railroad banquet at Louisville, a visit to the Pennsylv-
ania oil regions, their entertainment at various places,
and numerous interesting as well as amusing incidents
on the way. These excursionists represent almost in-
comprehensible millions of money, and are now engaged
in taking a look at those American public works in
which they have invested some of their superfluous
capital, as well as viewing the condition of our country
and studying the character of its institutions and people.
The telegraph informs us that they arrived in St. Louis
yesterday morning, and were entertained there in a
most agreeable manner during the day and evening.
They will leave for Chicago to-day.

Yesterday was the eighteenth anniversary of the sur-
render of the city of Mexico to General Sherman; but it re-
ceived very little recognition in this city.

Rear Admiral Baron Didoles, commander of the
French West India squadron, who arrived here on Tuesday
last on board the French steam frigate Thetis, yesterday
visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was honored with
the customary salute. In company with several of his
officers, he also called on the Mayor during the day.

The following police cases were disposed of yester-
day:—Seneca Stevens, of 377 Washington street, was
arrested and held to bail in fifteen hundred dollars by
Justice Ledwith on a charge of inflicting a dangerous
wound on John Thomas, of 85 Varick street, by shooting
him in the face with a pistol, during a quarrel between
the two early yesterday morning, on the corner of Fifth
street and the Bowery. James Riley was committed,
charged with attempting to take the life of politician
Miller, of the Twenty-second precinct, by firing a pistol
at him of Wednesday night, in Eleventh avenue, near
Forty-seventh street. John Hughes was committed on
a charge of severely stabbing Timothy Sullivan, during a
fight on Wednesday night in a shanty in Ninety-second
street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Two colored
boys, sixteen and seventeen years of age, named John
Carpenter and Charles Walker, were committed, charged
with burglary and robbery at the liquor store 126 Church
street.

A fire, the origin of which is yet unknown, broke out
between seven and eight o'clock last evening on the fifth
floor of No. 105 Fulton street. It was prevented spread-
ing beyond that floor. The damage by fire and water to
stocks and building is estimated at about two thousand
dollars.

The new and handsome Jewish synagogue in Thirty-
fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue,
erected for the congregation B'nai B'rith, and dedicated
last evening in the presence of a large assembly, with
the appropriate solemn ceremonies of the Hebrew church.

There was a slight revival yesterday of the railway
smashing business, which has languished for several
days. The Washington express train, on the New Jersey
Railroad, which left Jersey City at midnight, ran into a
freight train going in the same direction, between two
and three o'clock in the morning, near Princeton, N. J.,
killing one person, severely injuring another, slightly in-
juring several, and wrecking a number of cars.

General Kilpatrick, who is a native of New Jersey, is
now addressing the people of that State in favor of the
Republican State nominee. On the evening of the 12th
inst. he made a speech, which we publish this morning,
to a large assembly in Newark. He spoke in very in-
complementary terms of General Runtz, the Democratic
candidate for Governor, and the Democratic leaders of
the State generally, and said that he would give his right
arm to make certain the triumph of the Republicans in
the approaching election.

Over thirty thousand people visited the State Agricul-
tural Society's fair at Union yesterday. The premiums
will be awarded and the fair will close to-day.

The National Horse Fair at Hartford, Connecticut,
closed yesterday, after a most successful and satisfactory
three days exhibition. The attendance of both persons
and horses has been very large throughout.

A base ball match, which attracted over eight thou-
sand spectators, including many ladies, was played yester-
day between the Mutual Club, of this city, and the
Eureka Club, of Newark, on the grounds of the former,
at Hoboken, and resulted in the victory of the Eureka
by a score of twenty to nineteen.

The regular annual cricket match between the Boston
Club and the St. George Club, of this city, was com-
menced at Hoboken yesterday. There was a numer-
ous attendance of spectators. The St. Georges were far ahead
at the close of the playing yesterday. It will be resumed
to-day.

The steamer Shooting Star, while on her way from
New Orleans to Galveston, was wrecked on the night of
the 6th inst., near Timbalier Lighthouse, and, with the
greater part of her cargo, became a total loss. No lives
were lost.

The stock market was dull yesterday and rather heavy.
Gold was weak, and closed at 143 1/4. There was scarcely
any movement in the market yesterday, and the markets were scarcely so firm.

as a general thing. Imported goods were steady, with a
moderate inquiry, while domestic produce was generally
rather easier. Groceries were without much change.
Cotton was unsettled and irregular. Petroleum was firm.
On Chicago flour and meal were lower. Corn and oats
were firmer. Pork was firmer. Lard was higher, and
whiskey was 1c better.

The Extraordinary Revival of the Trade and Progress of the Country.

The city of New York, in a commercial and
financial point of view, is the pulse of the
whole country, indicating its healthful or un-
healthful condition, as the state is, in a great
measure, the pulse of the body politic. If it
beats languidly we know that the country is
suffering; if with steady vigor, we learn that
commerce is coursing through every part, un-
obstructed and full of vitality. While the war
continued and the future was uncertain this
city suffered less than many other parts, it is
true, because we felt more the artificial stimu-
lant which such a state of things always pro-
duces for a time. Still, the suspension of trade
with the South was seriously felt everywhere,
and New York, as the centre, necessarily suf-
fered with the rest of the country.

Now that the war is over, and the South and
North are being brought into harmonious union
again through the wise restorative policy of
President Johnson, the old channels of trade
are opening once more with extraordinary
promise. New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville
and all the other towns on the great rivers run-
ning through and bordering the South are at
the present time experiencing a surprising
revival of trade. In New Orleans it is very
remarkable. We are informed by persons
recently from that city that the levee and ware-
houses look much as they did in former times,
crowded with bales of cotton and packages of
merchandise, and alive with the noise of com-
merce. Nor is this returning prosperity
confined to the Mississippi valley. The cities
on the Atlantic seaboard, as Savannah and
Charleston, and in the interior, as Richmond,
Augusta and Atlanta, are all feeling it. In
fact, it is running through numerous courses to
every village and the remotest spots. One of
the largest dry goods houses here informed us
that the orders from some of these cities, and
especially from Augusta, were unprecedented.
The want of clothing of every description, and,
in truth, of almost everything for the person,
as well as for the house and farm, is general
and urgent. Four years of war must have
reduced the stock to a very low amount, not-
withstanding what has been manufactured or
imported through the blockade.

And the Southern traders are able to pay for
what they order. This at first may astonish
some people; but we are assured by the mer-
chants from whom they purchase that they have
the means. There must have been a consider-
able amount of money hoarded in the South,
as there always is in times of civil war. But
the stock of cotton that remains in the hands of
individuals is worth a large sum. Making
every allowance for the depreciated value of
the old stock, for the damage done on account
of not being able to obtain bagging and rope
to put it in bales, and reducing the estimated
amount on hand at the close of the war to a
million and a quarter bales, which we believe
is below the amount owned by individuals, the
value would be equal at the present price to
three millions of bales before the war. This
enables the South to buy what it needs, and it
is this that is giving, in a great measure, such
an extraordinary impetus to trade in New
York.

There is a remarkable increase of trade with
the Western States also—greater, indeed, than
was ever known before. We supposed it might
be larger in amount of value, in consequence
of the greatly enhanced price of articles, com-
pared with the price in former times, but not
larger in bulk or amount of materials. We
raised the question, and were informed by the
largest house in the city that the demand in
money value was very much greater and in
the amount of materials fully equal to the most
prosperous years heretofore.

When we look at this revival of trade in the
old channels, and add to that the new and
wonderful developments of wealth, within the
period of the war, in the oil regions, in the
mines of coal, iron and the precious metals,
and in manufactures of various kinds, the un-
paralleled prosperity and promise of the future
that peace brings, we must acknowledge with
gratitude that we are the most favored nation
on earth.

But nowhere is all this good seen and felt so
much as in the city of New York, the heart and
great commercial emporium of the whole con-
tinent. Much earlier in the season than in
former years, and before the summer season
has closed, the hotels and boarding houses are
filled with visitors who have come on business.
The merchants, dry goods houses and every
class of tradesmen are aroused to activity, our
columns are crowded with advertisements, and
the whole city seems to be starting on a fresh
and unprecedented career of prosperity. Evi-
dently a new and grand era of progress has
commenced.

The Old World, which was astonished at the
magnitude of our war and resources, and the
results of them, will be no less surprised at the
rapid and wonderful recuperative power of the
country. It will be forced to acknowledge
that both in peace and war we are the first
nation on the globe. And with the grand de-
stiny that lies before us this mighty city is fast
progressing to be the metropolis of the world.

BEWARE OF A COAL PANIC.—The people
should be on their guard against the endeavors
of interested parties to create a coal panic,
which the coal companies and speculators are
very anxious should be got up, in order that
prices may be advanced. The same attempts,
with the cries of exorbitant demands of miners,
strikes, high rates of freight and lack of the
facilities for transportation, are made every
year, with more or less success. Last season,
by these means, the price was run up to four-
teen dollars a ton, and the poorer classes suf-
fered greatly in consequence. The time has
arrived for creating another panic, and we
warn the public to beware of its influences.
There is no reason for any sudden rise in the
price of fuel. It is true that there has been a
small falling off in the supply this season, as
compared with last; but it must be borne in
mind that the government demand has also
diminished, and that hundreds of steam vessels
that were last year engaged in coast service
and on blockading stations, with fires con-
tinually burning, are now lying idle at the
wharves. Our advice to consumers is to keep
cool at present, and before the return of frost
there will be plenty of coal to warm them, at
reasonable prices.

The Great Political Race—Who Will Win?

Since Andy Johnson's accession to the
Chief Executive office he has made himself
the great man of the country. He is now,
in fact as well as in name, the President of the
whole United States. His policy and his
speeches show that he fully appreciates this
high position, and is determined to administer
the government so as to promote the best in-
terests of the North and South alike. While all
our other statesmen are more or less sectional,
Andy Johnson is truly and consistently na-
tional. For this reason he has made such rapid
progress in the respect and affection of the
American people that no party has yet been
able to overtake him. The politicians of both
the republican and democratic schools feel
that if they can but secure Andy Johnson they
will secure everything, because all of his uni-
versal popularity will then be credited to their
account. Impressed with this idea, they are all
in hot pursuit of him; but thus far he has man-
aged to keep decidedly ahead. This state of
affairs does not arise from the fact that Andy
Johnson is going too fast, but from the fact that
the politicians are going too slow. The republi-
cans are loaded down with the niggerheads,
and the democrats are overweighted with the
copperheads. They may puff and blow and
get up steam, but until they can get rid of
these impediments they cannot hope to over-
haul Andy Johnson. They are tied to nigger-
headism and copperheadism, like the Winoski
and the Algonquin to a wharf, and their efforts
to make a winning race are laborious but un-
successful.

The democrats seem to have adopted the
theory, originally broached by some highly
imaginative brain, that because Andy John-
son was once a democrat he will stop by and
by, wait for them to come up and surrender at
discretion. We can see no signs of any such
a conclusion to the race. If Andy Johnson
was once a democrat he was also once a re-
publican. Since he has entered the White
House he has dropped all partisan affinities,
and is now simply, solely, sincerely and com-
pletely the President. We have seen with what
careful impartiality he has avoided the at-
tempts made to induce him to discriminate in
his official action between the North and the
South, and it is quite improbable that he will
be any less impartial between the republi-
cans and the democrats. He approves of both
sections and of both parties so far as they are
right, and he is ready to condemn either sec-
tion or party so soon as it puts itself in the
wrong. Under these circumstances the race is
a perfectly fair one. The party that reaches
Andy Johnson's position first will win; but
neither of them has the right to expect that
Andy Johnson is going to turn back and run
into the very arms of his pursuers. This
truth, which we hold to be self-evident, sug-
gests the remark that the winning party will
probably be the one which first cuts loose
from the heavy weight that drags it back and
retards its progress. Observe Andy Johnson
attentively and you will see that he has no
niggerheadism and no copperheadism about him.
This is the reason why he runs so well. So
long as the republicans insist upon hauling
Sambo along with them, and stop, every once
in a while, to minister to his wants and do him
reverence, they cannot catch Andy Johnson. So
long as the democrats carry great lumps of cop-
per in each pocket, the Chicago platform on their
shoulders and the Ben Wood faction hitched
on behind, they have not the slightest chance
of gaining the prize. Let both parties drop all
their burdens, sever the connection between
themselves and their impediments, and put
forth their utmost energies, and they may run
along as swiftly as Andy Johnson, and one of
them may capture him before Merry Christ-
mas.

When we take out our telescope and exam-
ine the position of the racers with the most
scrupulous attention we are able to report
that, while Andy Johnson is ahead and the
two parties are nowhere, still the republicans
have gained a trifle upon the democrats. The
appointments made by President Johnson and
the result of the Maine election may account
for this slight but significant advance. There
appears to be, also, a growing disposition upon
the part of the republicans to let the negro
take care of himself and push on more rapidly
after Johnson, and this of itself is an indica-
tion full of promise. The democrats, on the
other hand, still stick to their burdens, except
in this great State of New York, and here and
there they are manufacturing more rope to tie
themselves even more securely to the heavy
weights that are pulling them back. It is
not strange, therefore, that the republi-
cans should have advanced a little in
front of their rivals, although they are
still a long way behind Andy Johnson.
The advantage they have secured is not very
marked; it is scarcely observable by the naked
eye, but yet it is an advantage, and every little
tells in a race like this. If the republicans
desire to win, let them be careful not to throw
away the chances. At any moment the negro
they are carrying may begin to cry for some-
thing or other—a vote, perhaps, or a free
farm—and they will have to pause and nurse him
while the democrats jog along ahead. Or else
Senator Sumner, acting as high priest, may call
upon them to fall down and worship the ebony
idol that he has set up, in which case the demo-
crats may beat them while they are on their
knees. If the democrats persist in lugging
so much copperheadism over the course, how-
ever, even these incidental delays will not avail
them. Neither party can win unless it throws
aside all partisan prejudices, kicks away all the
old rubbishy partisan platforms, cuts the cords
that bind it to all kinds of isms, takes the
clear, level centre of the road and keeps step,
like Andy Johnson, to the music of the Union.
We give both democrats and republicans this
advice gratis. It makes no difference to us
which of them wins. We have kept up with
Andy Johnson thus far, and shall never
let him get ahead of us upon the right road. If
he should ever turn aside into forbidden paths
that is another matter. The Herald might then
get ahead of him.

**THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN CONNECTI-
CUT.**—On Monday, the 2d of October, they will
have an election in Connecticut on the ques-
tion, pure and simple, whether the constitu-
tion of the State shall or shall not be so
amended as to allow the right of suffrage to
black men. Now, we do not pretend to know
what the result will be, but we think it very
probable that it will be against negro suffrage.
If it shall so turn out, Greeley is right in sup-
posing that it will considerably put back the

negro suffrage movement got up for the benefit
of the Southern States. The approaching
Connecticut election, therefore, will either give
the radical abolition faction a powerful im-
pulse or put them in the background and
bring Andy Johnson's Southern policy into
bolder relief than ever as the policy of the
people. The test in Connecticut will be a test
of great importance, in its solution, to the
whole country.

Senator Sumner on the Rampage.

We have recently been favored with a noble
and patriotic speech by President Johnson, on
the reorganization of the South, which has elec-
trified the whole country. We have also
had a tirade from Thad Stevens, in which the
whole nation is pictured as going to ruin,
unless Sambo is magnanimous enough to
step in and rescue it. We now have an
essay from Senator Sumner, who, mounted on
his "bay horse," makes a furious assault upon
the President and his policy, and, in fact, every-
body, except the blacks in the South. The
very commencement of his speech indicates
that he has been either asleep during the last
three months, and has just awoken, or else he
has been closeted all this time in some distant
province preparing this essay. He is plainly
ignorant of recent events, and has not heard of
the great progress made by the Southern States
in restoration. The rebellion, he declares, is
not ended, nor slavery abolished. If he means
by the former term Northern rebellion, he is
not far out of the way; for it is very evident
that a rebellion has commenced in the North,
and has been inaugurated in Massachusetts, by
Senator Sumner as high priest and prophet.
This may account for the sudden transhipment
of nigger troops from the South into that
State, where they can at once suppress the re-
bellion before it assumes more formidable
dimensions.

It will be seen by the extracts from Mr. Sum-
ner's speech which we publish elsewhere that
he advises the adoption of the most extreme
course. The negro is the burden of his essay
from the first to the last. His greatest fears are
that he will not be the idol of the country in
the future. The occasion which calls out these
utterances is the assembling of the Massa-
chusetts State Republican Convention to
nominate a candidate for Governor and
lay down a platform. Among the dele-
gates elected was a colored clergyman
from Boston; and, were it not for the fact that
the speech was prepared beforehand, it might
be inferred that the enthusiasm of the radical
Senator over this ebony colleague was the
cause of the extended reference to that race.
He marks out the course for the radical faction
to pursue, and declares "we must follow Con-
gress in the present exclusion of all rebels
from political power." To Congress he urges
them to look, "which," he adds, "has plenary
power over the whole subject." Having thus
marked out the dangers which he imagines
threaten the negroes, and the course to be pur-
sued to protect them, he turns and lectures
the President, directing him, with great gusto,
to "follow Congress." In conclusion he de-
clares that his course is fixed. Others may
hesitate, but he will not. He is deter-
mined to fight it out if it takes the remainder
of his life. The public now know his position,
and just what the Jacobins intend to do. The
President can also understand the nature of the
opposition which he is to have arrayed against
him in the next Congress. He can foresee the
effort which will be made by the radicals in
that body to delay the work of reconstruction,
as well as to retain the country in an unsettled
and uncertain state for some time to come. All
this may be very pleasant to the radicals; but
we imagine that it will not be very palatable
to the taxpayers, when they come to see, as they
will, that the success of the radical Jacobin
policy will necessarily swell our debt to an
enormous figure and increase largely their
taxes.

GENERAL SLOCUM'S ACCEPTANCE.—WEED AND
Greeley.—General Slocum, in setting forth the
terms upon which he would accept the demo-
cratic nomination of New York for Secretary
of State, may have had his doubts as to
the acceptance of his platform by the
late Albany Convention. He is clear, how-
ever, in his declaration that upon this plat-
form being adopted by the democrats he
will accept their nomination; and thus all
doubt upon the subject is at an end. If Thur-
low Weed, as charged by Greeley, arranged the
time for our Democratic State Convention in
advance of the republican for the purpose of
securing the defeat of the latter, much has been
gained to this end in the strong ticket and solid
platform secured by the democrats. They have
had the first pickings of principles and men,
and they have so far improved their opportu-
nity that the republicans